Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,———"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.———Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 23, 1842. { NUMBER 76.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be fonud at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

July 17, 1842. 71...F.

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

MEDICINES, &C.,

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS,

kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES,

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for *CASH*. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop.

B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court.

August 9, 1842. 74...tml

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

RICHARD RANKIN.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES & C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accout will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.

C. J. FOX.

May 17, 1842. 63...tf

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

The Whigery of 1840.

At a recent Convention of the Democratic young men of Ohio, the following truly eloquent and powerful letter was read from the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, Senator in Congress from Ohio:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1842.

MY DEAR SIR: Your obliging letter of the 8th instant came to me several days since; and would have been immediately answered, but for the pressure of business with which I could not dispense.

I should be gratified, I assure you, were it in my power to attend, as you invite me, the Young Men's State Convention on the 28th instant. I should be gratified for other reasons; but especially so, that I might there be able to take once more by the hand hundreds of the noble spirits whom it is my pride to call personal, as well as political friends; and with many of whom I became first acquainted when traversing the State, to offer my little aid in the contest of 1838, and in the more terrible struggle of 1840. But the madness of the dominant majority seems likely to make this session of Congress as long, as it has alreay made it odious; and I have, therefore, no prospect of being present in person. In soul and in sentiment, however, I shall be with the Democracy then, and always, whilst I have reason enough left to appreciate the value of freedom.

When the convention meets, it will find the Federal Government, for the first time, brought down by its own acts, in sixteen months of the profoundest peace, to a point of distress as low and as humiliating as could well have resulted from the most protracted and disastrous war. This great calamity is the first-born offspring of Federalism, since it assumed the name of Whiggery, and embodied its principles and its passions in the form of a National Administration.

For many years prior to 1840, the leaders of that party had been busily collecting into a common focus all the deceased elements of society. In that year they found the public mind fretful and restless. They found thousands discontented, whom the reaction of their own system of currency and credit had ruined. They found banks, bankruptcy, indolence, avarice, impudence, venality, profligacy, cupidity, and fraud, all standing ready to league with ambition for the power and plunder of the country. The league was formed, and every feeling of the human heart, that lay within reach of terror or corruption, was then stimulated into revolt against the Democratic party. The prices of all things were suddenly reduced, because the politicians had prompted the banks thus to aggravate the public distresses, by the reduction of their discounts and circulation. The people were openly treated with contempt, by the brutality of the appeals made to their senses. Fraud and folly, the most criminal and rediculous, were employed to distract their attention, bewilder their minds, and mislead their action. To affect their imaginations, everything, from the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, with its stars and stripes streaming from its halyards, down to the skin of the most loathsome skunk, was displayed to the popular eye. Globes and cabins, banners and bushes, barrels, brutes, harangue and music, revelry and feasting, the song and the bottle, imprecations, blasphemy, badges, and buffoonery—all things that could minister to confusion, were made to chime in the general din. Reason was silenced in the turmoil, and truth, for once in our country, yielded its empire to falsehood, fraud and frivolity. If these leaders condescended, for a moment, to speak seriously to the people, it was but to denounce things as abuses which did not exist, and to make pledges of reform they never intended to fulfil. They deplored the scarcity of money they had themselves occasioned, and promised abundance on their accession to power. They condemned removals from office for the sake of opinion, and invoked Heaven to witness that this practice should cease. They promised the the unfortunate a reparation of his fortunes—the laborer an increase of his wages—the farmer an addition to his prices—the hopeless of every description the gratification of being soon surprised in their despondency by the timely bounty of Government, to be distributed among them. To the nation at large, they promised opulence and contentment, the restoration of law and order, the healing of all wounds, the restitution of all rights, the reparation of all wrongs, the cure of all ills, the remedy of all disorders, the observance of all obligations, the reduction of all burdens, economy of all things, security, plenty and happiness to all men. Thus was excited every passion of our nature, to its extremest limit, by all the means which the joint energies of ambition and rapacity could employ. Thus was the public heart torn and lacerated—the public mind stung and goaded; and thus was an Administration, conducted by men of honor, ability, and patriotism, undermined and overthrown by the most stupendous cospiracy that ever yet was levelled against the liberties of a free people.

What has been the result?

On the 4th of March, 1841, the whole power of the country changed hands; Mr. Van Buren and his friends retired without a murmur, and gave place to General Harrison and his. The event of the contest had for months been known; and, from that moment, proscription for opinion ceased to be a crime. Throughout the land, one wild and universal cry was heard for the blood and bread of the Democrats in office. Before he had left the banks of Ohio, the President-elect was beset by intruders without number, and importunities beyond the power of gratification. On his arrival in the capitol, he found it already besieged by thousands, who had trooped together from all parts of the Union, to demand of him the spoils of a conquered country.—There was an impatient ferocity in their looks, like that of a rapacious soldiery when restrained for a moment from the sack and plunder of a subjugated city. He was a man scarred with the infirmities of age—of a heart, I believe, that found no pleasure in the passion of revenge; and, therefore, when left to himself, was disinclined to inflict, without cause, upon so many men, the miseries of a general removal. But, neither his infirmities nor his feelings were respected by his victorious partisans; and, on the very first day of his power—within ten minutes after the official oath was administered, and, whilst he was yet descending the eastern portico of the Capitol—his friends in the Senate admonished him of the haste he was expected to make in the execution of vengeance, and the distribution of spoil, by submitting in that body the following resolution:

Resolved, That Blair and Rives be dismissed as printers to the Senate for the twenty-seventh Congress.

On the seventh day after, this resolution was passed; and thus were these defenceless citizens—without a crime, or even a charge against them, but that of their opinions—deprived of their contract solemnly made with the Senate, their bond annulled, and all the expenses they had incurred to execute the work, thrown as a dead loss upon them. Here was an example the President was expected to follow; and from that day, to the day of his final affliction, whether in his mansion or in his walks, in public or private, under all circumstances, and at all times, the office-seekers still clustered around him. It was not the plea of his infirmities, or that of his arduous duties; nor was it the lifting of his time withered hand with a gesture to retire, that could remove the dense mass who pursued and importuned him. In spite of all these, they followed him up, swarming upon him still thicker every hour, until, at last, like hornets, they stung him to death. Nor were the terrors of a death-bed, or the solemn condition of an expiring man, sufficient to silence their clamors, or stay, for an instant, the removals his subordinates were making in his name. For, upon authority of that name, though insensible himself, and sinking to the grave, the more cruel of his cousellors continued to swing the axe of execution, as if determined that the last mortal sound which broke upon the ear of the dying President should be—not the sound of prayer, or the filial sob, but the distressful scream of a victim, struck down in his presence. And, even after his death, and the translation of his remains from the capitol to the West, Democrats were spurned from office, upon the sole allegation that he, in his life, had intended their removal.

Such were the first results; and what was the next?

They had declared the country ruined by Democratic councils. They had declared the single object of their own advent to be, its immediate redemption. Yet, notwithstanding this, no sooner did they find themselves all-powerful, and the people all-powerless, than they began to disclose other objects, far different from that—objects, in their tendency, ruinous to every interest they had promised to foster, save the interests of the few against the rights of the many; and blasting to all the hopes they had labored to excite, save the hopes of the rapacious, for the plunder of the Government. But to disclose such objects, was dangerous, if their execution was delayed. It was important, therefore, (and well they knew it,) to forge and rivet their system of measures upon the country, whilst the public mind was yet feverish and flighty, from the inflammation of the recent struggle. Strike whilst the iron is hot, was the signal pass to his followers, by him who spoke for the whole and whom all obeyed. Let not the people cool down; but now, while mirth and giddiness of triumph are upon them, let us march to the capitol, and there, in the midst of the general glee, band and clinch our system on the nation.

This, it seems, was the policy which prompted the convocation of Congress, in extraodinary session, on the 31st of May, 1841.

On that day, the extra session commenced; and then it was that those measures were proposed, which express the real motives of the leaders, and which have brought the Government and the country to their present condition. They were then victors over the whole field of power. With the Executive—with a majority overwhelming, in both branches of Congress, there was nothing to restrain the full sway of their pleasure or their principles. This they knew and this they felt; and therefore it was, that their chief in the Senate, with all the swaggering indelicacy of one unaccustomed to success, openly proclaimed to the Democracy of the body, that we had been condemned by the judgment of the people—had been brought together only for execution; and that all we uttered was to be heard as nothing but the complaints of malefactors on their way to the scaffold. Such was the delirium of meritless triumph and vulgar revenge with which the Federalists began their work; who, without preparing anything in its stead, laid hold upon the subtreasury, and tore it to the ground. Thus did these infatuated men—they who had most falsely charged the Democratic party with having committed the public treasure to the sole custody of the Executive; with having united in his person both the sword and the purse—thus did they, among the very first acts of their power, do, themselves, the very same thing so unjustly ascribed to others, by the repeal of the only law which placed the money of the nation out of the reach of the President. No bank, no law, no resolution, had they passed, to take the place of the act repealed. Nor is there, to this day, any such provision, or any such likely to be, while the present Congress remains.

And why is this? If the majority cannot get the fiscality they desire, can they not pass an act to secure the revenue? or do they intend to leave it, as it is, exposed to the hazard of official pillage, in order to try, once more, the coercion of the poeple into a national bank?

These men came into power, as we were told, upon the holy mission of guarding the sanctity of the Constitution, the law, and all human obligations. So pious was their reverence for the observance of contracts, that some of their number were willing that this Government, though pennyless itself, and plunging in debt, should assume the debts of the States, rather than witness their repudiation. Nevertheless, these very same men, the chosen and the annointed guardians of all things sacred, by one general act, with the name of bankruptcy for its caption, repudiated the debts of the larger debtors throughout the entire nation. By his single oath, they allowed the interested party, if his debts were large and his means considerable, to cancel his bond; and thus to ruin the friend or the neighbor, who, as creditor or security, had confided in his honor. I say, if the debts were large; because, if small, and the debtor poor, the expense of the process makes the law unavailable, and, therefore, a nullity to him. To execute the act, the Federal judiciary passes over the Constitution, usurps the rightful jurisdiction of the local courts, defies and spurns the sovereignty of the States. But no matter for that—the greater bankrupts, the magnificent millionairs of the paper system, were brought to bankruptcy—not by misfortune in legitimate trade, not by accident beyond the power of discretion, but by the eagerness of an avarice seeking to gratify itself in the gamblings of speculation, and then wasting, in splendid profusion, all that the fortune of the hazard placed within its reach. As men already ruined and desperate, they had entered the contest of 1840, with the pledge of the Federalists, that their debts should be treated as gambling obligations, and sponged by the law and an oath. And this pledge alone, of the many made, has Federalism faithfully fulfilled.

Economy, let it be remembered, had been promised as a policy proper in itself, and especially so in the then necessitous state of the treasury. And yet by this very convention of Congress, at a time not appointed by the law, three hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars were wasted in the payment of its members, and other expenses of the session.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were next bestowed as a gratuity upon the widow of the late President; and this, without any request from her, or necessity found in her pecuniary circumstances. So far from any such necessity then existing, or likely to exist, it was a fact well known and declared at the time, that the private fortune of that respectable lady placed her above the humility of asking such favors, from any quarter whatever. Still, the money was voted from the treasury, as if taxes were nothing to the people, and waste the duty of the Government.

At its last session, which closed on the 4th of March, 1841, the preceding Congress had made all the usual and needful appropriations, and provided the means for the public service of the ensuing year. But, regardless of this—regardless alike of the condition of the country and of their own promises, so solemnly given, the ruling majority in the present Congress proceeded but three months after, and before one-third of those appropriations were expended, to appropriate, for the service of the very same year, an addition of *five millions and forty-three thousand dollars*. The name of economy was no longer heard, but when pronounced by the Democrats, to remind the Federalists of what they had pledged, and to rebuke them for what they were about. Heedless of this, the leaders, who projected these measures, seemed but the more diligent to discover every excuse for extravagance, that could find impunity in the general pretext of the public good.

But those who expend, must also accumulate; and, in the case of Government taxes and loans are the chief sources of supply. Hence it was that after, by this additional expenditure, they had effectually picked the very bones of the treasury, they next turned their attention to the increase of the taxes. Here was a nerve to be touched, that ran through the body of the people; and, therefore, it was important to prepare them for the shock, by the soothing process of distribution. They had left in the coffers of the Government not an unappropriated dollar. The ordinary income was short of the extraordinary outlay. Taxes, had they been sufficient in amount, came in too tardily to meet the rapidity of expenditure; and to borrow, became, consequently, the only immediate resource. This state of things was known and acknowledged, because brought about by the ruling majority. What then did they do? In aggravation of these evils, and as if fatally bent upon the utter bankruptcy and ruin of the Government confided to their care, they proceeded to snatch every dollar accruing to the treasury from the public domain, and to cast it away in pittances to the States. No consciousness of its folly, no barrier in the Constitution, no "beggarly account of empty boxes" from the Treasury Department, no terrors of a national debt, could possibly arrest them in this. Nor was the injustice of augmenting taxes, when the means of the people to pay were diminishing, sufficient to retard, much less to prevent, this profligate waste of the nation's resources. Distribute they would; and that, too, at the hazard of the public execration. They confided in the craft of the scheme, and were willing to risk its exposure. One dollar was to be given by the Government, through the States, to the people; and for that, three paid back, by the people, through the custom-house, to the Government. The people would see, and might be tempted, by the amount they received; that which they paid, was to be taken from them, in the dark and at a distance. The first process was to be direct and visible—the second, circuitous and obscure; and it was upon this obscurity, that the Federalists relied for impunity against detection in the imposture. The act of distribution was therefore passed; and then, in an instant after, the same men who passed it, urged that very act, by which the land revenue was thus excluded from the treasury, as an additional reason why the taxes upon the people should be immediately increased. A tax of *six millions of dollars* was accordingly added, in the form of tariff duties, to the burdens before imposed upon the nation.

But, in view of the lost revenue distributed, the vast appropriations already made, and those intended for the future, even this increase of taxes would prove inadequate. A loan of *twelve millions of dollars* was, therefore, authorized upon the credit of the people, and the pledge of their farms and work-shops, for its payment, principal and interest. This it was supposed, would, together with the taxes and treasury notes already afloat, afford a fund sufficiet to feed, for the present, even the extravagance of the ruling power. A national debt would, it was true, with all its evils, be the inevitable consequence. So much the better; for such a debt, instead of being a reason with Federalists why they should economise the public income, has ever been, and yet is, with them, of all reasons, the very strongest for the most boundless prodigality of expenditure. And therefore, with this infatuated affliction for a public debt, they were not to be satisfied with the *twelve million* loan as a beginning; but, on the contrary, they proceeded immediately to add *sixteen millions* to that—the last being intended as the basement stock of the fiscality—a national bank more hideous, infinitely, in all its features, than was the former institution, whose conduct, decay, and dissolution, have appalled the world; have doomed to penury so many families, and imparted so much impurity to the social and political morals of the country.

Nature never abandons men absolutely to their own indiscretions; for, even in the gross confusion of public affairs, she often interposes her silent authority to check the dominant power in a State, whenever it threatens to inflict a degree of misery she never intended mankind should endure. Out of the bosom of the Whig party, therefore, the veto sprung, to strike down the forthcoming monster, whilst yet in its fœtus condition. The presiding magistrate had received the sceptre from the hands of that party, but not upon the condition of perjury and dishonor. He felt that he owed some allegiance to the Constitution of his country; and as it was the constitutional veto which alone intercepted the bank and the debt the majority desired, they resolved to attack the Constitution itself, and the President who had dared to support it. Thus far, upon that point he still stands firm. How long the Constitution shall stand, remains for the people and the States to determine. It is enough that the nation now knows full well the designs of the Federal leaders, their principles, their measures—the measure of their ambition and profligacy, as thus displayed, in an extra session of three months and fourteen days duration, and which closed its memorable labors on the 13th of September, 1841.

Congress commenced its present session on the 6th of December, 1841, and, with the exception of a letter, has continued, without intermission, nine months and seventeen days—a longer session than any time or other—but not, I presume, longer than the majority shall have more than exhausted (if not impossible) exhausted their own credit, and the patience of the people, as well as the treasury, of the Government. When they adjourn, it will be but thorough revolution, which is now fermenting in the public mind, had then grown to a head, and became visible in the popular demonstrations of the day. Every battle-field where, in the extra session, they had been routed by the people, having been so shamefully beaten in their numbers, both in the Senate and House, now find themselves unsupported by the people, and their measures sternly rebuked by the States and districts that sent them. The present session, however, this has proved to be the case from the beginning of the present session to the close of the extra session; and yet they persist in that policy, with all the pretence of despair—as though resolved, during the remnant of its power, to stamp upon the country as much as possible, the dark impress of their character. With these views, the party have, during the present session, authorized an additional loan of *five millions of dollars*. They have added *five millions* to the issue of treasury notes previously issued. But the notes issued by those of the extra session, are still not redeemed; and therefore, another tariff has passed the House, which will as-certainly pass the Senate, imposing *five millions* more of taxes upon the consumption of every article from abroad—all things, in short, necessary to the wants of men—tea, coffee, whatever is needful to the poorest citizen—each one and all of which yields its tribute, to fill yet fuller the already extended maw of insatiate power.

And yet, after all this—loans, taxes, and treasury notes—how stands the treasury itself? Still empty! How stands the public credit—the credit of this great Government—the credit that never once was sullied when Democracy presided—how stands it now? Down; and still hopelessly sinking down lower, by far, than that of any respectable farmer in Ohio—treasury notes, if not at interest, depreciated, with no prospect of rising—the Government drafts daily protested and dishonored—its bonds hawked about in the market, and returned without a bidder; and the Government everywhere, and in all forms, treated as an insolvent.

Appropriations, nevertheless, go on as profusely as ever—quite as much so, as though the treasury were full, and absolutely exhaustless. For, from the amount already passed, and that pending with the certainty of passage, it is manifest that this will, at the end of the session, bear its full and just proportion to all the other limbs of their monstrous system.

Claims—some the most base, and others the most baseless—are now presented against the Government, and treated with the serious respect due only to the just demands of the honest citizen. The holders of such claims seem to have discovered a mutual sympathy between the majority of this Congress and themselves. They repair to the Capitol with the instinct that directs the vulture to the carcass.

The militia of Massachusetts—they, the very same who, during the late war, when the country was invaded, and they ordered by the President into the public service, positively refused obedience—refused to pass the line of their State—refused to pull a trigger in the defence of the Republic—they who, by that very refusal, encouraged the British, allowed them a lodgment in a Massachusetts seaport, they who trafficked with, instead of fighting, the public enemy, they have, nevertheless, lived long enough to laugh in secret at an American Senate for having, twenty-nine years after, voted to them the *third of a million* from the national treasury, for *these their services* in the *late war*. These men, who in any other country would have been treated as traitors, are, in this, about to be paid in money for their treason, by the very Government they betrayed.

Next come the heirs of Gen. Hull, with their demand for the *salary* of their father, as Governor of the Territory of Michigan, *during the very time, and for no other time*, that the Territory was in possession of the British, surrendered to them *by Hull himself*, together with the gallant army from Ohio—a crime for which he was *then* under arrest, and afterwards condemned by the law to *death, as a traitor*. Yet this claim, the very presentation of which was an outrage to every American citizen, and especially so to the citizens of Ohio, whose heroic people had thus been, by this very man, so basely surrendered to the enemy as prisoners of war, this claim found favor in a Whig committee in the Senate, was advocated upon the floor and defeated, only because *some* of that party, and all the Democrats, were ashamed to hishonor the body by its passage.

But economy and justice, Federal economy and justice, were, with that very same committee, found a sufficient bar to the repayment of the fine imposed by a vindictive judge on Andrew Jackson, for having expelled traitors from his camp during his

glorious defence of New Orleans.

If these things were not on record, no individual should state them, as the word of no man would alone be deemed, by the country, conclusive of facts so derogatory to the character of the American Congress. Yet facts they are—and that of record, too, whosoever may be injured by them.

Amidst the systematic policy of public ruin which this Congress has pursued, it has introduced, for the first time, a practice in the highest degree dangerous to the liberties of the people. I allude to the practice of the House in gagging the minority; and that of the Senate in veiling from the public eye the real condition of the Government. In both, the Democratic minorities are powerless. The Federal majorities direct all action—hurry or retard all business, at pleasure. It is in the House that the great money bills chiefly originate. There, they have been studiously kept back for month after month. In the mean time, as an excuse for delay, debate has been encouraged on matters of indifference. Then, all things being ready, those great measures have been suddenly brought up; and, after the most trivial discussion, the gag applied, and the voice silenced, under the ridiculous pretext of a want of time. On such occasions the Democracy are hushed, not by the previous question, but a stern resolution which seals the lips, and forces through the measure without consideration, however important its provisions, and without the exposure of its enormities, though destructive it may be to the best interests of the country. Thus have millions been appropriated, and taxes by the million voted in the very last month of our seven months' session, without one single man of the minority in the House having had time enough allowed him to expose the impolicy or enormity of such measures But in matters of no moment, no gag is applied, because in these the freedom of speech endangers neither corruption nor despotism. To silence the representative, is to spike the ears of the people. It is both their right and his that he should speak. It is theirs, because it is their business he is doing. It is his, because he is responsible for what he does. Their safety consists in making him explain the reason of [illegible] in being able to do so.—Silence and [illegible] to despotism, as are speech and publicity the two strongest elements of its power[illegible]ardians of its safety. It is for these re[illegible]gret the closing of doors, [illegible]er of nominations—a practice[illegible]guments, and excused only by [illegible]t to suppress resolutions of inquiry [illegible] the Treasury Department the [illegible]—and that, too, at a time [illegible] first moment—tax, [illegible]are all pending, and all [illegible] facts;—to suppress [illegible]ederal majority in the [illegible]an to compel men to legislate in the dark [illegible] reasons for the votes they give, and to withhold [illegible] the people things of the [illegible] Those who hide, will excite suspicion [illegible]tice of suppressing facts, had it been [illegible] any other Congress, would have attracted the attention and incurred the frown of the country. But so many are the objects of just alarm with which this Congress has filled the public mind [illegible] people very naturally feel the more anxiety to see its session brought to a close, and the evils it still threatens thus arrested, and to recount those which it has already irretrievably inflicted upon the nation.

There are three great measures—two of Congress and one of the Executive—the "apportionment bill" [illegible]medial justice"—and the interposition [illegible]s of Rhode Island; each, as I believe, [illegible] the Constitution in several particulars [illegible]ing alike the sovereignty of the States and [illegible]ple. They are measures of vast magnitude, threaten to their authors a terrible futurity, are the iron frame of a despotic system, never before set up in this country—a system which, if allowed to stand, will prove a Bastile to the liberties of the nation. But such measures excite reflections that swell beyond the limits of a letter; and I therefore name, only to mark them for the future.

For sixteen months and nineteen days has this Government been confided to the Federal party.—During every hour of that time, (save five months and nineteen days,) has a Federal Congress been in session—and here still it is, moping and feeling about, amid the ruins itself has made, to find some other object of waste or destruction. In the mean time, the Democratic minorities in the two Houses have done all that men could do, who were in the power of others, to mitigate the evils the majority were entailing upon the country. But, being powerless as to numbers, they could effect but little, by argument or remonstrance, addressed to men who would listen to neither reason nor experience.

Your friend.

WILLIAM ALLEN.

Maj. T. J. MORGAN, Chairman of the Young Men's State Central Committee.

BLOODED STOCK.

We were much interested the other day in examining a drove of blooded cattle, with some Berkshire pigs, which have been brought from Kentucky, and are intended for Col. J. H. Wheeler, of Lincoln county. They have been stopped in this place, and will remain some weeks, and we would earnestly recommend the lovers of fine stock, to call at Mr. *James Patton's*, and examine cattle and hogs, not mongrels, but of pure blood. In this matter, the people of this State have been greatly imposed upon—cattle of all sizes, shapes and color, ringed, streaked and speckled, have been sold among us as pure Durham or Devonshire. They have been driven from Kentucky in flocks, and sold for whatever could be had for them, sometimes less, and sometimes more. We have more than once, intimated to our friends that they were "caught," and plainly said, what has never been denied, that stock of pure blood, is, was, and ever has been worth more in Kentucky than in North Carolina. Kentuckians are not such fools as to bring fine stock to this country and sell it from one half, to two-thirds of what it will command at their own doors. Not they. They know the value of high blooded cattle at home, and they desire to rid themselves of their mongrel stock, in order to raise that which is better. Hence very few cattle of pure blood have been brought to this country.—These now in this village are, as we believe, exceptions. There is no imposition unless it were practiced upon the importers, which is not at all probable.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the enterprising purchaser may succeed in his very laudable endeavors to improve the stock of old Lincoln and the adjoining counties.—*Ashville Messenger.*

The Boston Atlas, a prominent Whig paper, thus speaks of the present Whig Congress:

"The present Congress seems to have excelled all their predecessors in establishing a just claim to the indignation of their constituents. They have been in session nearly nine months, spending in a profligate manner the people's money, without doing or attempting to do anything to relieve the country of its present embarrassment."

MOB LAW IN VIRGINIA!

The Petersburg (Va) Gazette says that Jackson county is in a state of open rebellion. On their last court day the people paraded the streets of Riply (the county seat of Jackson) with guns, clubs, &c., and threatened to ride upon a rail any man who bid for property under two-thirds of its value.

VETO NUMBER FOUR.

MESSAGE:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled, "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws, imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief executive duties under our limited Constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature. Yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests or the solemn will of the people—the common constituents of both branches of the Government—by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions, on matters of great public concernment, to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The exercise of some independence of judgement in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty, it becomes a peculiarly solemn and impressive one when the subjects passed upon by Congress happen to involve, as in the present instance, the most momentous issues; to affect variously the various parts of a great country; and to have given rise, in all quarters, to such a conflict of opinions as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which side the majority really is.—Surely, if the pause for reflection intended by the wise authors of the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration, be ever expendient and necessary, it is in precisely such a case as the present.

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my settled conviction on various occasions during the present session of Congress. At the opening of the extra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged, and these views strengthened, by the report of Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem on all free articles, with specified exceptions; and stated, "if this measure be adopted, there will be received into the treasury from customs in the last quarter of the present year (1841,) $5,300,000; in all of the year 1841, about $22,500,000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March 2, 1833, about $20,800,000;" and adds, "it is believed after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that or a nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the gradual payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public lands to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." I was most happy that Congress, at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive; and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusions, and in view of an actual surplus, passed the distribution act of the 4th of September last, wisely limiting its operation to two conditions—having reference, both of them, to a possible state of the treasury, different from that which had been anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the paramount necessities of the public service. It ordained that if, at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of 21 March, 1833, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by that act, (to wit, 20 per cent. on the value of such imports, or any of them,) then the distribution should be suspended, until that cause should be removed. By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious patriotism, provided for another case, (in which all are even now agreed,) that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be used for the defence of the country. It was enacted that the act should continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with any foreign power; in which event, from the commencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended until the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances of the country, began to assume a serious aspect. It soon became quite evident that the hopes under which the act of 4th September was passed, and which alone justified it in the eyes either of Congress who imposed, or of the Executive who approved the first of the two conditions just recited, were not destined to be fulfilled. Under the pressure, therefore, of the embarrassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued had been clearly marked out for the Government by that act itself. The condition contemplated in it, as requiring a suspension of its operation had occurred. It became necessary, in the opinions of all, to raise the rate of duties upon imports above 20 per cent.; and with a view both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful negotiation for a loan, I felt it incumbent upon me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties accordingly, imposing them in a spirit of wise discrimination, for the two-fold object of affording ample revenue for the Government, and incidental protection to the various branches of domestic industry. I also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the treasury, as the basis of public credit. I did not think that I could stand excused, much less justified, before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself, to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the employment of all the legitimate means of the Government towards satisfying its wants. These opinions were communicated in advance of any definite action of Congress on the subject either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of public duty and in compliance with an express injunction of the Constitution; so that if a collision (extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are) has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion, on the part of the former. Congress differed in its views with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly a right to do; and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the proviso of the act of the 4th September, 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.—With a view to prevent, if possible, an open disagreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indispensable prerequisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of the 4th September should remain unrepealed in its provisions. My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no constitutional majority appears to have been found for passing into a law.

The bill which is now before me proposes, in its 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisos in the act of September; and, while it increases the duties above 20 per cent., directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore, subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a measure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests; or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty.

For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion, I refer to previous messages to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:

1. The bill unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and conscientious legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might by being thus united, (and the more, the greater chance of success,) lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in its favor.

2. While the treasury is in a state of extreme embarrassment, requiring every dollar which it can make available; and when the Government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of revenue—which is the same thing as raising money by loan and taxation—not to meet the wants of the Government, but for distribution; a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic, if not unconstitutional.

A brief review of the present condition of the public finances will serve to illustrate the condition of the treasury, and exhibit its actual necessities. On the 5th of August, (Friday last,) there was in the treasury, in round numbers, $2,150,000

Necessary to be retained to meet trust funds	$360,000	
Interest on public debt due in October	80,000	
To redeem treasury notes and pay interest	100,000	
Land distribution, under the act of the 4th of September, 1841,	640,000	
		1,180,000
Leaving an available amount of		970,000

The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the treasury, at that time, to meet debts actually due; among which are bills under protest for $1,414,000—thus leaving an actual deficit of $444,000.

There was on hand about $100,000 of unissued treasury note, assisted by the accruing revenue, (amounting to about $150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds,) to meet requisitions for the army, and the demands of the civil list.

The withdrawal of the sum of $640,000, to be distributed among the States, as soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th September last, (of which nearly a moiety goes to a few States, and only about $383,000 is to be divided among all the States,) while it adds materially to the embarrassments of the Treasury, affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief of this state of things is anticipated, unless (what would most deeply be deplored) the Government could be reconciled to the negotiations of loans authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public credit. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time would elapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the treasury, while, in the mean time, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the semi-annual distribution of the land proceeds.

Indeed, there is but too much ground to be apprehended that, even if this bill were permitted to become a law—alienating, as it does, the proceeds of the land sales—an actual deficit in the treasury would occur, which would more than probably involve the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

Let it be also remarked, that $5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two years and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met; while the treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our financial department now presents, and which calls for the exercise of a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the Government. I most respectfully submit whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund, which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit. Can the Government be generous and munificent to others, when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of the 4th September last to remain unrepealed, in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as tariff and distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can any thing be more fatal to the merchants or manufacturers than such an alliance? What the most of all required is, a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the tariff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the tariff I believe to be necessary in order to meet the economical expenditures of Government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discrimination, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the American People. In the way of accomplishing a measure so salutary and so imperatively demanded by every public interest, the Legislative Department will meet with a cordial co-operation on the part of the Executive. This is all that the manufacturer can desire, and it would be a burden readily borne by the people. But I cannot too earnestly repeat that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent, and in order to be permanent it must command general acquiescence. But can such permanency be justly hoped for if the tariff question be coupled with that of distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the people, which enlists in its support a bare majority, if indeed there be a majority, of the two Houses of Congress? What permancy or stability can attach to a measure which, warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the people? Is the manufacturer prepared to stake himself and his interests upon such an issue?

I know that it is urged, but most erroneously in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands as a source of revenue as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to a constant fluctuation, as it is said, in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection it equally applies to every imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties is constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign Governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade, and a great variety of other circumstances are constantly arising to affect the state of commerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence the revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, it will be perceived that for a period of ten years preceding 1834, the average amount of land sales did not exceed $2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834, 1835, and 1836, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most extraordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occurred in the history of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure, engendered by a vitious system of credits, under the evils of which the country is still laboring, and which it is fondly hoped will not soon recur. Considering the vast amount of investments made by private individuals in the public lands during those three years, and which equalled $43,000,000, equal to more than twenty years purchase, taking the average of sales of the ten preceding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in the course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the sound considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic industry, I return you the bill with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anxious desire to co-operate with Congress in the passing of a law which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental protection they require.

After all, the effect of what I do is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of both Houses be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presumption of the Constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquiesce in the result.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 9th, 1842.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

We have at last gotten a bill of the costs and charges of this piece of foolery, and we shall give the aggregate first, and then a few of the items that our readers may see the outrageous character of the expenditures under the rule and reign of the "*economists*" whom the people elevated to power in 1840. It shows a noble redemption of those promises of "*Retrenchment*," so profusely lavished when in quest of the elevation which they have most unfortunately succeeded in procuring. The people's money has been squandered—wickedly and wastefully squandered, upon a parcel of broken down party politicians, who were destitute alike of honor and credit, and character at home; at a time too, when the Treasury was literally bankrupt—when the government was destitute of the means of paying its day labourers.

On the 30th September, 1841, the collector of the Port of New York reported that he had paid to the persons interested in making the investigation, the sum of $7,095 62, all of which had received the sanction, and approval of the Commissioners. On the 31st December, 1841, he reports the further sum of $6,933 86. And on the 27th of May, 1842, he reports the further sum of $3,694 63; making the whole cost of the commission from the 10th of May, 1841, to the 20th day of January, 1842, just the neat little sum of ☞ $17,724 11. ☜

Of this sum George Poindexter, alias "*Old Poins*" received $2,684 00—Alfred Kelley received $128 00—W. M. Stuart received $2,580 00, William A Bradley received $827 50!! These men charge $8 00 for every 20 miles they travel, and not satisfied with this monstrous sum, make the government pay their boarding, lodging, &c. We are peculiarly pleased to see that "*Old Poins*" has not had his *Liquor Bill* included, which we feel sure from his reputation was not inconsiderable, even if he had confined himself to the cheap beverage of "*Hard Cider.*" In this business "*Old Poins*" was engaged 220 days—Kelley 154 days—Stuart 186 days—and Bradley 70 days.

There is another part of this bill of expense which is worthy of note. We find amongst the charges, this item—"*To travelling from Washington City to Boston—and back to Washington City,* (930 *MILES,*) *at the rate of* $8 00 *for each* 20 *miles.*" This appears to us as a most tremendous charge, but it may be all right!

These commissioners, it seems from this document, were too lazy to copy their own report and the accompanying papers; hence the employment of Raymond R. Dowden, as clerk, who receives for this piece of service, *just* $391 20!!

In looking through the accounts we find the government charged with 12 INKSTANDS! 237 quires of paper of one sort or another—28 cards of steel pens—100 ready made pens—225 quills, at $3 00 per hundred—and enough of Ink to have written a history of the world. And to cap the climax, "*Uncle Sam*" is made to pay for the hire of the "*cabs*" &c., to remove these gentlemen from their Hotel to the Custom House, and back again, whenever they were too lazy to walk.

All this waste of money is from a party who have been crying out *Reform!* REFORM!! and *a reduction of expenditures!!* This was their cry previous to the election; but the expense of this Investigating Commission, shew that their practice in power is widely different from their professions, when seeking it. We trust the people will look at these things, and reflect upon the deception which has been practised upon them and when the next election shall roll round, will come to the polls united, and hurl these profligate spendthrifts from the stations which they have disgraced. Read, and then prepare to act as becomes a people who are the friends of an economical administration of the government.—Hurl John Tyler and his Whig brethren from power, and all will be well.—*Val. Star.*

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1842.

A public meeting of the Republican party of Mecklenburg county, on the subject of the Presidency, will be held at the Courthouse in Charlotte THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock p. m. All republicans are invited to attend.

VETO NO. 4.!

Honor and praise to JOHN TYLER! Another Veto of an obnoxious measure of the Federal party in Congress will be found in our colums to day.—It is another patriotic and powerful blow in behalf of the people against the encroachments of Federalism, and we rejoice to find that Mr. Tyler has the nerve to stand up for what he believes the right, in the face of the bitter abuse and thundering denunciations of those who put him in power. Let him maintain his patriotic stand in defence of the true principles of the Constitution and the rights of the people, and the people will support him.

If ever in the history of our Government there was a measure deserving a veto, it was this "big tariff" of this Whig Congress. Its objects were, to empty the treasury by distributing the land revenue to pay the State debts held by foreigners, and taxes upon the people to enrich the manufacturers. But thanks to the patriotism and democracy of John Tyler, it is now at rest with the Bank Bills and "little tariff." Long may it sleep the sleep of death.

THE RESULT.

Notwithstanding the Federalists have been so signally defeated and routed in the late elections in this State, their chief organ, the "Raleigh *Register*," has set up a faint crow of victory—declares the State is safe for Clay in 1844, and advises its Federal friends abroad to have no fears for North Carolina's fealty to the cause of Federalism. As was to be expected, the National Intelligencer at Washington, and other Federal papers out of the State, set up the same song—"North Carolina is safe for whigery in 1844!"

Now, if these self-constituted manufacturers of public sentiment for North Carolina will but take the trouble to examine the vote cast in this State at the recent election for Governor, and compare it with the vote in the several Counties for members of the House of Commons, their rejoicings will be turned into lamentations. If the Editor of the "Register" has made such a calculation as the results of the contest will warrant, he knows that the popular strength of the State is on the Democratic side, and that Clay has been again repudiated by our people, and his odious Federal and Consolidation schemes signally rebuked.

Let us review the contest, and compare facts.

Owing to the ill-health of Mr. HENRY, he was able to make not more than eight or ten addresses to the people early in the campaign, and to meet Gov. MOREHEAD but once, and was then so feeble as to be almost disqualified for the fatigue of an exciting debate; while Gov. MOREHEAD canvassed with his matchless energy the whole State, speaking in nearly every County, and was replied to but twice, so far as our knowledge extends. And when Mr. Henry found he would be unable to prosecute the canvass farther in person, and wrote a letter to the Editor of the Standard, apprizing his friends of that fact, this letter was caught up by the Register and other Federal papers in the State, and so commented upon as to produce the impression on the minds of thousands of voters that Mr. H. had actually withdrawn from the contest. Indeed, we are credibly informed, that in certain Counties in this region of the State, the leaders of the Federal party on the day of the election, wrote letters and sent messengers to precincts distant from the Courthouses conveying the intelligence that Mr. Henry had actually withdrawn and was no longer a candidate. Now, what was the inevitable consequence of these serious disadvantages under which our candidate labored, and of these unfair means to defeat him? Why, that his vote has been by far less than our party strength in the State. But we need not rely upon supposition to establish this fact. The election returns themselves prove that Mr. HENRY, from whatever cause, *did not* poll the full strength of our party, while Gov. MOREHEAD, in nearly every County, run up with if not ahead of his party ticket for the Legislature.

In Macon County, HENRY polled less than the Democratic ticket for the Commons 33 votes; in Haywood 80; in Buncombe and Henderson 31; in Rutherford 552; in Chatham 35; in Orange 72; in Ashe 104; in Stokes 28; in Surry 142; in Davidson 224; in Moore 58; in Granville 109; in Halifax 30; Person over 100; in Beaufort 74; in Washington 47; and so on throughout nearly the whole State. These are FACTS about the truth

of which there can be no doubt; and they show plainly that the vote for Governor is not a fair test of the strength of parties in the State. The "Register" says *local* questions lost members to the Whigs in several Counties. And pray, was there no local questions to lose strength to the Democrats? The only Counties in which we know of local questions affecting the strength of parties is where those influences operated against the Democrats and *not* the Whigs. In Lincoln, for example, where the people were so absorbed by the question of a division of that County, the Democratic vote for Governor fell off over 500.

Independently of the above facts, it is within our personal knowledge, that not a few persons in this region of the State voted for MOREHEAD, who say publicly they will not vote for Clay. And there can be no doubt that Morehead is stronger in North Carolina than Clay, or any other man of his party in or out of the State. His indefatigable industry, popular turn for and cunning at electioneering, and unscrupulous use of means to gain an election, secured for him thousands of votes that no other man of his party could or can get for any office. Indeed, we are satisfied that if the Whig party could compound every leading man they have in the State into one, they could not manufacture one possessed of the power of *John M. Morehead* for swaying popular sentiment. And how is it possible that the Democrats, with a minority of votes in the State, could reverse the Whig majority in the Legislature of 38, and obtain a majority of 12 in the Senate, and 20 in the House, 32 on joint ballot? The supposition is ridiculous

No, no; North Carolina is DEMOCRATIC by a large majority. "The sober second thought" of her honest yeomanry has put Federal Whigery to flight. The high-handed measures of Clay and his followers in Congress have waked them up to a sense of their danger. A mighty political change has taken place in North Carolina since 1840. A large number of those who then voted with the Whigs, did not think they were voting to fasten on the country another Biddle Bank and a high protective tariff; they were not in favor of tearing to pieces the Constitution; of Congress riding over State rights and laws in the election of members of Congress; of distributing the land revenue when the Government was in debt and borrowing money to pay its expenses; of a Bankrupt Law to sponge out previous contracts; of extravagant expenditures and a brawling, never-ending Congress; and when they found the Whig leaders, with Clay in front, were for all these abominations, they, many of them, did not vote at all, and never will again vote with the Whigs, and others voted the Democratic ticket, while hundreds of Democrats neglected to go to the polls.

There can be no question that North Carolina is anti-Whig by a large majority, and will cast her vote against Clay or any other Federal candidate for President in 1844 by a majority of thousands. "*On this our friends throughout the Union may confidently rely.*"

"*Honor to whom honor is due.*"—Without intending to detract from the honor due to the Democracy in other redeemed Counties in this State, we must be permitted to award special praise and honor to the noble Democracy of Surry and Stokes for the political redemption of their respective Counties. They had the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition to combat, and Governor Morehead, fearing an adverse result in these Counties, labored hard to save them. He made two if not more speeches in Surry and spent three days immediately preceding the election in Stokes: but all would not do. The honest yeomanry of these Counties knew what John M. Morehead promised them in 1840;—they also knew those promises had not been fulfilled, and they cast the deceiver and his followers aside and returned again to their first love. We hail with joy their return to the Democratic fold—particularly our good old mother, *Surry*—and hope and trust they are done and forever with coon-skin whiggery and with following after dry-land ships.

Wonder if that noble "bird of Jove," which was seen hovering over the whig Convention at Raleigh in 1840, has been hovering over the Surry Whigery this Summer?

Lame Excuse.—The Raleigh Register, in accounting for Morehead's meager majority in the State, says Mr. Henry's letter to the Editor of the Standard was a trick, designed to impress the Whigs with the belief that he had given up the canvass, and thus lull them into a false security. Has the Register so soon forgotten, that as soon as the aforesaid letter was published, that paper was the first to proclaim in triumphant tones that Henry had backed out and given up the contest in despair, and that this proclamation was re-echoed by every federal paper in the State? The trick, if any, was of whig origin, and if the party suffered by it, they must blame their own party press.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Washington *Madisonian*, a paper opposed to the Democratic party, thus speaks of Mr. CALHOUN:—"Friend or enemy, John C. Calhoun is not only one of the greatest, but one of the purest patriots our country has produced. The honor and *welfare* of our country will never suffer at his hands. His worst enemies have never yet succeeded in fixing a stain upon his character, and they never will."

Ominous for Clay.—The National Intelligencer at Washington, the great organ of Federalism, published lately, with evident marks of approbation, the proceedings of a Whig State Convention in Pennsylvania, at which Gen. SCOTT was nominated as the Whig Candidate for President. It would not surprize us at all, if, since the disastrous results to the Whigs of the late State elections, Clay were dropped and Scott taken up by the great body of that party. All the leaders care for is *availibility*, and Clay and his peculiar friends had better look-out for breakers.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

The Raleigh Standard of the 17th, after giving the returns so far as received, remarks as follows:

"We have now certain information from all the Counties, except Carteret and Jones for the Senate, and Yancy for the Commons, so far as the Legislature is concerned. Rumor gives us the Senator in Carteret and Jones, which gives us a majority of 12 in the Senate, and if Yancey votes as she did in 18-40, we shall have a majority of 20 in the House—making 32 on joint ballot.

"It will be seen, by our table, that Morehead is 4,168 ahead; if he gets from the remaining eight counties to be heard from, the same vote as 1840, his majority will be 4,739. But we think there will be a farther falling off of 5 to 600 votes."

Yancey *has* voted as she did last year. *Bird*, dem., is elected in the Commons from that County. This settles the question of North Carolina's Democracy. THIRTY TWO majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, where the Whigs last year had THIRTY EIGHT! and Morehead's majority reduced over FOUR THOUSAND, under all the disadvantages attending the candidate of our party.

Governor's Election.

	1842.		1840.	
	Morehead.	Henry.	Morehead.	Saunders.
Anson,	998	372	1.000	422
Ashe,	373	527	501	534
Bertie,	400	474	483	468
Bladen,	301	438	329	451
Brunswick,	283	309	352	247
Beaufort,	750	593	846	363
Burke,	1,514	399	1,555	367
Buncombe,	1,450	498	1,335	547
Cabarrus,	610	302	840	395
Camden,	000	00	526	91
Carteret,	000	000	442	287
Caswell,	244	1,190	270	1,127
Chatham,	993	707	1,075	603
Cherokee,	000	000	292	130
Chowan,	243	221	292	203
Columbus,	129	351	242	288
Craven,	549	656	671	643
Cumberland,	558	886	621	952
Currituck,	73	443	525	90
Davidson,	1,220	484	1,409	470
Duplin,	182	801	234	766
Edgecomb,	74	1,185	111	1,298
Franklin,	333	646	383	686
Granville,	901	851	873	760
Gates,	000	000	381	392
Greene,	000	000	308	258
Guilford,	1,615	418	2,211	469
Halifax,	567	419	622	446
Haywood,	465	216	438	242
Hertford,	292	231	394	231
Hyde,	000	000	485	179
Iredell,	1,479	252	1,668	331
Johnston,	557	580	569	617
Jones,	213	129	212	121
Lenoir,	216	377	264	386
Lincoln,	679	1,579	933	2,056
Macon,	424	160	433	333
Martin,	226	577	244	574
Mecklenburg,	764	1,182	984	1,201
Montgomery,	1,106	165	1,102	139
Moore,	522	504	560	517
Nash,	00	000	782	73
New-Hanover,	201	885	220	899
Northampton,	532	430	543	519
Onslow,	187	581	150	683
Orange,	1,576	1,472	1,662	1,549
Pasquotank,	631	144	660	222
Perquimons,	000	000	494	124
Person,	309	545	274	553
Pitt,	572	379	625	519
Randolph,	1,154	309	1,287	346
Richmond,	655	92	672	79
Robeson,	534	557	601	568
Rockingham,	383	954	533	1,000
Rowan,	1,363	973	1,523	875
Rutherford,	1,366	173	1,652	546
Sampson,	376	603	472	723
Stokes,	1,129	1,180	1,163	1,190
Surry,	983	950	1,130	984
Tyrrell,	288	106	422	44
Wake,	953	1,185	1,030	1,157
Warren,	103	730	88	705
Washington,	364	58	379	95
Wayne,	216	680	262	777
Wilkes,	1,333	209	1,424	128
Yancey,	000	000	392	417
	36,434	32,266	44,508	36,428

VIEWS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Our readers will be pleased, no doubt, to see the shouts of congratulation which are going up from the Democratic press in other States on the brilliant results of our late election. The Richmond Enquirer says:

What a signal triumph in this proud State, where, as the Charleston Mercury well remarks, "The Clay banner is torn down and trampled on in the State where it was first unfurled North Carolina was selected to take the lead in nominating Mr. Clay, because it was assumed that there Whiggery was secure of giving him the *prestige* of victory. Alas, for Mr. Clay!" He is beaten on the very field on which he was first started. No sooner is the aspiring bird let loose, than the fatal arrow has brought him down to the earth.

The very nest-egg of Federalism is addled. Our sister State has outdone the Old Dominion. She has overcome a whig majority of 38 and raised on its ashes a Democratic majority of at least 32.—The "Slashes of Hanover," the birth-place of Mr. Clay, have renounced their "prodigal son"—and the glorious Old North State where a small faction first nominated him, and sounded the death-knell of Democracy, has driven from her precincts the canting priests of this prostrate Idol.

Beauties of Abolition doctrines.—Philadelphia has been the scene of several serious riots lately. The free negroes and abolitionists had made preparations to celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation in Jamaica. Their procession was interrupted by some boys, which resulted in a terrible mob that lasted the greater part of two days. The negroes fired a gun at a company of boys, wounding badly two or three; and the negroes were then attacked, and several of them beaten nearly to death. The mob then fired two buildings erected by the blacks and abolitionists to hold their meetings in, and they were consumed without an effort to save them by the fire companies. Nearly all the houses occupied by the blacks in that part of the city were much injured—windows broken in; doors demolished, and property of all kinds destroyed. These are the natural results of abolition doctrines. The two races of whites and blacks cannot exist together upon terms of equality.

☞ Some person borrowed from our office the *New York Weekly Tribune* of the 30th July last, containing the first part of an essay on the French Revolution, which we wish to preserve. The borrower will oblige us by returning it.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.

The Tuscaloosa "Flag of the Union" of the 10th instant, contains returns from all but 14 Counties in Alabama, which show a large Democratic gain over the elections of last year. So far, the Democrats have a majority in the Legislature of 40 on joint ballot—10 in the Senate and 30 in the House. They have elected the whole or a part of their ticket in some of the hitherto strongest Whig Counties in the State—as Tuscaloosa, Montgomery, Lowndes, Dallas, Sumpter, Green, &c., all of which are gains. Clay is odious in Alabama, even with a great portion of the Whigs; two of the Whig members elect from Tuscaloosa County had to come out openly against Clay and his measures, or they would have been beaten by Democrats. This is glorious news, indeed! May the march of Democratic principles thus be ever onward. Poor Clay, he is a dead weight to his party, and we think they are beginning to discover it.

MAKE WAY FOR ILLINOIS!

All but sixteen Counties have been heard from in Illinois, and the returns warrant the election of FORD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by from 7,000 to 10,000 votes majority! The Democrats will have both branches of the Legislature by nearly two to one. Ten cheers for Illinois Democracy! Van Buren beat Harrison in that State only 1,993.

INDIANA, TOO!

Has in all probability elected a majority of Democrats to the Legislature. All but two Senate Districts and six Counties have been heard from, and the democrats have already elected precisely half of the aggregate of the two Houses. It is impossible, therefore, that the Whigs can have a majority.

AND MISSOURI

Has also re-asserted her devotion to the cause of Democracy, by electing a Legislature almost unanimously Democratic. In the city of St Louis, where the Whig majority heretofore was near a thousand, the Democrats have elected one, if not both the Senators, five of the seven Representatives, their Sheriff, and a proportion of the other officers.

KENTUCKY.

In this State it is probable the Whigs have a majority of the Legislature as usual, though the Democrats have gained largely even in this Mr. *Clay's* own State.

Elections have now taken place in twenty-two of the twenty-six States since 1840. The Whigs then held power in nineteen of the twenty-six: now the Democrats have a majority in

Maine,	North Carolina,
Mew-Hampshire,	South Carolina,
Connecticut,	Georgia,
New-York,	Alabama,
Pennsylvania,	Louisiana,
Maryland,	Arkansas,
Virginia,	Illinois,
Indiana,	Ohio,
Missouri,	Michigan,
Mississippi—19.	

And the Whigs have it in

Massachusetts,	Kentucky,
Vermont,	Delaware,
Rhode-Island,	Tennessee,
New-Jersey—7.	

So much for the broken promises of Whigery, and "the sober second thought of an honest people.

PARTY DESPERATION.

When the veto of the President on the "big tariff" was read in the House, its consideration was postponed to the next day, on motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, in order that the majority might determine in Caucus what was to be done. The next day, *John Quincy Adams* rose and made a violent speech full of abuse of the President:—he declared no other tariff bill ought to be passed this session; that this veto was a declaration of war by the President on Congress, and that the majority were determined to appeal to the people, *if not to the God of battles!* The vetoed bill was then laid on the table by a strict party vote, instead of being re-acted on as is usual in such cases, and the veto message referred to a special Committee of thirteen, of which Mr. *Adams* is Chairman, with instructions to report on it forthwith. It is evident that the Whig majority are determined, since Mr. Tyler will not let them distribute the land revenue, that no bill to raise import duties shall pass this Congress. Mr. *Fillmore*, their prime leader in the House, declared as much in a speech against the veto; and Mr. *Ingersoll*, dem., on the 12th instant, offered to introduce a tariff bill to raise sufficient revenue for Government purposes, one which he said the President would sign, and every whig member with but two exceptions in the House voted against granting leave to offer it. What do the people think of these things? The Government is in debt and borrowing money to pay its expenses; what little revenue is now collected from customs, the merchants enter a protest against its payment, and will thus involve the Government in an interminable maze of law suits, and under all these pressing circumstances, the Whig majority in Congress who alone can apply a remedy, are determined to adjourn without doing anything, leaving the Government without revenue or laws to collect it, merely because Mr. Tyler will not agree for them to squander the land revenue on stock-jobbers and money-lenders! The people are now about to realize the disastrous consequences of placing the views of Government in the hands of the Federalists.

Blooded Stock.—It will be seen by an article in another column from the Asheville Messenger, that our late Townsman, Col. WHEELER, has laid the Farmers of Western North Carolina under great obligations to him by an importation from Kentucky, of some fine blooded Cattle and Hogs. We hope the Colonel may reap a rich harvest from his laudable enterprize, and that our Farmers will not fail to embrace the opportunity now offered to improve the blood and value of their stock.

☞ *More of the Revolutionary spirit of Federalism.*—It really seems that the Federal whigs, in their desperation from defeat, are determined to break down and destroy every thing like Constitutions, Law and order. The Governor of Ohio lately called an extra Session of the Legislature to lay off the State into Congressional Districts. In each House there is a Democratic majority of *two*; and when they came to act on an apportionment Bill, and the majority would not yield to the demands of the minority, the Whig members defeated the passage of any law, by every one resigning their seats! Thus will Ohio be left without members in the next Congress, merely because the Federalists could not get the State Districted to suit *their* purposes!

Behold now, the fruits of the late apportionment law of Congress: they went beyond their Constitutional duty, in prescribing to the States the District system, and even dictating *how* they should District themselves, and as is the case in all exercises of doubtful or unconstitutional powers, confusion, anarchy and resistance are springing up in almost every State. New Hampshire, Missouri, and Georgia have positively refused to comply with the law;—and Pennsylvania and Ohio are now in a state of anarchy on the subject. All these States, together with Louisana, will be without members in the next Congress legally elected under this law. These are the fruits of Whig reign: how does the country relish them?

Senator Allen's Letter.—Commencing on our first page, the reader will find a rich treat in the letter of the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN to the Democratic Young Men's Convention of Ohio. It is a perfect demolisher of Federal Whiggery: Read it.

Measuring OUR *Corn by* THEIR *bushel.*—The Raleigh Register and other Federal papers in this State, seem to be a good deal disturbed by what they term the troubles in the Democratic ranks in regard to the division of the offices of the State by the next Legislature. They say our prominent men are already quarrelling about the division of the spoils—this man wanting one office, and another another, and all writing letters over the State to advance their claims. It is needless to say this is all news to the Democratic party. No such mercenary scrambles have or ever can distract the Democratic ranks.—But it is natural enough for our opponents to imagine such scenes; for the moment they obtained a victory, such was precisely the case with their party. We beg them, however, not to measure *our* Corn by *their* bushel.

Whig working of a rule both ways—When the Federalists, at the late elections in Louisiana, lost the Governor's election, but held the majority of four to six they before had in the Legislature, they huzzaed for Louisiana!—great Whig victory, and the State safe for Clay! This was one way to work the rule. Mind, they made here the Legislative, and not the Governor's election the test.

Well, the North Carolina elections are over. The Feds have elected their Governor by a small and greatly decreased majority, and have lost their former majority of 38 in the legislature and 32 on top of it: and now they huzza for the great Whig Victory in North Carolina! The State is safe for Clay! Result as an election may, the Feds will manufacture a victory of it. We wondered at their not crying Victory! over the late Michigan electons, when they elected only *one* member of the whole legislature.

☞ *We hope our citizens will not fail to recollect and attend the Monument meeting appointed for to-morrow—Wednesday.*

Good!—A Democratic paper in Connecticut remarks—"There seems to be a strife going on between the President and the people, as to which shall veto Whigery the hardest. The elections in North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, &c., are the worst vetoes the Whigs have had yet."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The following is taken from the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th instant, and is from a Washington Correspondent of August 6th:

"The Senate has just passed the "*Big*" Tariff Bill, and the Clerk has again returned it to the House of Representatives. To morrow, perhaps, it may be sent to the President. It came from the Senate, as it left the House of Representatives. This is most strange! How the mighty have fallen! A few short weeks ago they dictated; now they bow to the behests of those whom they but a few days since controlled. The vote was 25 for the bill to 23 aginst it. Not a majority of the body! Just think, the bill passed this House by only four majority, and could not command a majority in the Senate; that is of a full Senate.

"To-day, Mr. CALHOUN had the floor on the engrossment of the Tariff Bill. As usual, he drew as with a pencil of light the features of the bill—its dark and hideous enormities stood forth boldly on the canvass—and the countenances of the protective advocates evinced consternation at each step, as he unfolded their sophisms, exposed their folly, and demonstrated their monstrous oppressions. As he canvassed the senilities and antiquated expedients invented by knaves and countenanced by fools, to enable the few to plunder, not *contrary* to law, but *with its sanction*, they looked like sheep-stealers detected in the act, and ready to sink under the turpitude. Could the American people have heard his speech to-day—could they have seen his simplicity of manner—the boldness and fervor with which their noblest champion entered the conflict, gallantly exhibiting the power of truth and right reason over the mercenary, monarchial, monopolizing, selfish doctrines of the Tariff gentry, they would point to such a son with more pride than ever glowed in the breast of the mother of the Grachi. Of all the men in America, he best understands not only the principles of our Government, but the practical operation of our laws and institutions."

The Washington Index says, the whigs since their disastrous defeat in North Carolina and the West, talk of withdrawing Henry Clay as their candidate, and of substituting John Quincy Adams in his stead! This would be "exchanging the *devil* for a *witch*."

PRESIDENTIAL VETO IN TEXAS.

President Houston has vetoed an act of the Texian Congress, to "authorize offensive war against Mexico." The veto message is dated on the 22d ult., and takes the ground that the republic has not in possession the means to carry on such a war, and that Congress was hot authority under the constitution for such purpose.

VETO No. 4.—The veto message of President Tyler was received in New York about 2 o'clock on Wednesday, and, from the accounts given in the papers of that city, occasioned most extravagant marks of approbation. Crowds assembled around Tammany Hall and the park. Twenty-five guns were fired for the first three vetoes of John Tyler: but the last was honored with three times that number, and seventy-five guns echoed approval to its sentiments. The papers of that city speak highly of it as a state document, and this will be the general expression from all parts of the country. The President, when right, will be sustained by the people; when wrong, they will not fail to condemn him. —*Public Ledger.*

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

We subjoin a Report of a Decision, just made by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a case of Bankruptcy, which will, we have no doubt, be interesting to the public generally, and especially so to Bankrupts:

Ex parte JOHN ZIEGENFUSS.

This was an application to his honor Judge Battle, for a Writ of *habeas corpus*, to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff of Wake County. The Writ was granted the 22d July, and upon its return the same day, it appeared that the applicant, on the 13th day of May last, filed his Petition before the District Judge for the District of North Carolina, in which he alleged his inability to pay his debts and prayed to be admitted to the benefits of the Bankrupt Act; that notice was thereupon given to all his creditors, to appear before the said District Judge on the 1st of September next, to show cause, if any they had, why the Petitioner should not be declared a Bankrupt; that after the filing of the Petition, a Writ of *Capias ad satisfaciendum* was issued, at the instance of one of his creditors, from the May Term of Wake County Court, to the Sheriff of Wake County; under which the applicant was arrested and detained in custody. His Honor, being inclined to think that the facts disclosed were not sufficient to authorise the discharge of the applicant, but understanding that a different opinion had been entertained and acted upon by other Judges, thought it best to have the case considered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, in order that the question might be settled by the highest authority. At his re[quest] those gentlemen readily agreed to assist him in hearing of the cause, and it was th[en] ably argued before them all by applicant. Upon a consultation the Judges were unanimously voluntary applicant for the be[nefit] Law, could not, upon the m[otion] and notifying his creditors for a decree declaring him such decree, claim an exemptio[n] instance of one of his creditors. thereupon remanded by Judge [Battle] dy of the Sheriff, to be detained *Ca. Sa.* referred to in his [petition].

☞ The Register wi[ll] colums in which he himself and his "Whig [party] be great fools to believe a[ny] the wide failures he has [met] that the election results i[n] vorable to the Whigg[ery] North Carolina safe f[or] he winds up with the emp[hatic] tals—"on this, our friends [may] may confidently rely."

This is amusing.—*Weste[rn]*

An extra session of the New [York] will commence on the 16th instant. T[he] to be done is the division of the State i[nto] sional Districts.

Silas M. Stillwell, Marshall for the S[outh] trict of New York, took passage in the [ship] for England, with Government Despa[tches] the 7th inst.

Died,

In this town on the 21st inst., *Joseph W[illiam]* infant son of Mr. Henry C. Owens, aged two and three years.

In this county, on the 14th inst.. Mr. JOSEPH SAMPLE, aged about 64 years. Mr. Sample had been a member of Sugar Creek Church near 40 years. During his illness he seemed impressed with the belief that he should not recover, yet he expressed not a doubt or a fear but he should be admitted to that inheritance which is incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away.

Notice.

I Forwarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to *George Cremor*, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out payable to a man of that name. He resides near Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON.

Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76...tlst

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of JONAS RUDESELL, of Mecklenburg county, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

CHARLES WARD, of Lincoln county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ISAAC WYCOUGH, of Licoln county, Wagon maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ALEXANDER JONES, of Iredell county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

By Order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 8th, 1842. 76...3w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN *VS.* CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, *Charles T. Alexander, Jr.*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842.

C. T. ALEXANDER, C. M. C. C.

Prs. fee $5,60. [7p]

POETRY.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

THE LILLY AND THE ROSE.

I've seen the Lilly of the vale,
In lone, sequestered vallies bloom,
And sighing to the evening gale,
Waste on the wilds its rich perfume.
Yet there its fragile form it bends,
In grateful homage to the sky,
And there, amid its native glens,
It seems content to bloom and die.

So have I seen in walks of life,
In nature's simplest charms arrayed,
Remote from scenes of pride and strife,
Some gentle unassuming maid;
Whose hopes, though humble as her birth,
And bounded by her narrow sphere,
Still bloomed along her silent path,
And with contentment crowned the year.

I've seen the proudly cultured *Rose*,
In princely lawns and gardens grow—
And there its nectar'd buds disclose,
And there in seeming triumph blow:
Forgetful of the heavens that smiled
Upon its birth in woodland wild.

Forgetful of its parent stem,
The *humble briar*, from which it sprung—
The simplest, unpretending gem
That nature's hand at random flung—
Forgetful that to chance it owed
The rank, of which 'twas vainly proud.

So have I seen in mansions high,
The proud and peerless fair,
With beauty's dark but scornful eye,
And wealth's presumptuous air,
Forgetful (adds the blushing muse,)
That her grandfather—*mended shoes!*

MISCELLANY.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

A. J. DOWNING.

We shall suppose the case of planting an orchard,) that the soil is mellow and in good condition. For a moderate size tree, the hole should be [illegible] feet wide (diameter) and from 18 to 20 inches deep. In every instance, the hole should be sufficiently large to admit the root easily without bending. Before planting, any bruised [illegible] shortened and smoothly [illegible] the tree upwright while [illegible] with fine, gradually dis[illegible] the greatest secret with [illegible] in carefully filling in the [illegible] and even the smallest fibre [illegible] secure this, let the operator, with his [illegible] the small roots and fill in the earth [illegible] every one. When the hole is half [illegible] from one to half a pail of water. This will settle the soil and fill up any vacuities that may remain. When the water has sunk away, [illegible] and press the earth moderately around [illegible] the foot.

It is a common but very injurious practice to water newly planted trees upon the top of the soil. The water is not only soon evaporated, but the moist earth down near the roots exposed to the sun and wind [illegible] hastily and becomes baked so hard as to prevent [illegible] access of the air and light, both of which are, in a certain degree, necessary.—The hole should be carefully filled, and the roots fairly covered, and the tree well when the moist earth overlaid with those surface soil will retain its humidity for a length of time. Indeed, we find it rarely, if ever necessary to water again, even in dry seasons, after planting in this way. The trees should never be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood before.

If your soil is not good you should improve it by the addition of manure, tolerably old or compost. If it is positively bad where the tree is to be planted, you had better remove it at once and substitute a couple or more cart loads of good garden soil. Vegetables, like animals, must have proper nourishment, or they cannot be expected to thrive well. Those who wish to see their young trees grow with ten times the usual rapidity, may easily be gratified, if they will be at the trifling expense of preparing the soil for the space of four or five feet diameter, and twice the usual depth, by making it equal to the finest garden mould before planting them.

It is both a waste of time and money to plant trees, and keep them in what is termed "sod land." A young orchard (upon the same soil) will advance more rapidly in five years, if the land is kept under cultivation, than it would in ten, if the close turf every where cover the soil. Where a young orchard *must* be kept in grass for many years, a circle of some six or seven feet in diameter should be kept loose around each of the trees by digging it every fall and spring.

Trees are very much benefitted by scraping off the moss and rough bark in the spring; and immediately washing them thoroughly with a potash lye, or soft soap reduced with water to the consistency of thick paint.

* Nine-tenths of the deaths by transplanting arise from the hollows left among the roots of the trees, by the careless and rapid mode, of shovelling the earth in about the roots.

A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

DEAR SON: At no time of life do we stand more in need of paternal counsels, or are more likely to be benefitted by them than at the period when we are throwing off the boy, and are about to assume the cares and responsibilities of manhood. Youth are accustomed to look only upon the bright side of the picture; their anticipations are sanguine; their hopes ardent; and they need to be brought often to consider the sober realities of life, to check their unreasonable aspirations. They see not sands and breakers which begird the ways of life, and upon which very many are early shipwrecked. They need the experienced pilot. Having served in this capacity for a score or two of years, in the school of experience, where all may learn, though all do not learn, to profit, and being deeply interested in your future welfare, I propose, to make over for use some of the lessons which I have been taught in the school where you are yet but a noviciate. They constitute capital, if put to good use, and will be sure to make good returns, in the multiplied enjoyments of life. These will be given as they occur without regard to arrangement.

Learn early to depend on yourself. Your physical and intellectual powers must be your main dependence for fame and fortune. The ground has been fitted for the seed. Your hands have been taught to labor: your mind to reflect. You must be the husbandman: you must sow the seed and nature the plants; and the reward of the harvest will depend upon your personal diligence and good management. If you sow tares you cannot reap wheat; if you sow idleness you will reap poverty; for however abundant the parental bequest, few can retain wealth who have never been accustomed to earn it.

Beware of extremes—the two often meet—and by following the one too far, we often insensibly slide into the other. Thus prudence may run into parsimony; patriotism into peculation; self respect into pride: and temperance in our habits into intemperance in our partialities, prejudices and passions. While you claim and exercise, as the high prerogatives of a freeman, the free expression of your political and religious opinions, and the right of disposing of your time and property in any way, shall not infringe upon the rights of others, compromit the peace and good order of society, fail not to respect the same rights in your neighbor, whom education or association may have imbued with opinions differing from your own. Reform others by your example: for you can never make a sincere proselyte, in religion, politics or morals, or even in the arts of labor, by coersion. You may compel men to become sycophants and servile imitators, but you do it at the expense of piety, patriotism and self respect. Be moderate in all things—in your pleasures as well as in your toils; in your opinions and in your passions. Past experience should teach you, that your opinions may honestly change; and however long you may have cherished wrong ones, or obstinately defended them to renounce error, when palpable, will shed lustre upon your character. As it is human to err, so it is magnanimous to confess and renounce one's faults.

Intermeddle not officiously in the affairs of others. Your own concerns will demand all your care. Those who busy themselves with other people's business, seldom do justice to their own. Seek for enjoyments in the domestic circle, and make home agreeable to all around. This is your duty as well as your interest. Seek rather to be good than great; for few can be great, though all may be good; and count the approbation of your own consience, above the applause of the multitude. Act in secret as you would in public; as though your motives were scanned by those around you; and you will seldom do wrong.—Adieu.

DELICACY.—"Miss Charlotte, what part of the mullet will you have?" said Scragg the other morning, to the lovely divinity of the breakfast table, whilst endeavoring to do the amiable.

"The *brush*, if you please," replied that fragrant and delicate embodiment of sensibility and delicacy.

"Beg pardon," said Scragg, "did I understand you would take the head or——"

"The other part," rejoined the blushing Charlotte.

We remember being at a "Conference Meeting," once, in Yankee land, when one of the deacons came around asking the people if they wanted salvation. Near us sat a butcher's boy, of nineteen years old, about as amenable to salvation as a lamb in his hands would have been to mercy.

"Do *you* want salvation?" said the Deacon, looking into his brutal face.

"No darn you—I want *Sal Skinner*, and the sexton won't let me take her out till meetin's over.

Then was the time *we* roared "some."—*N. O. Crescent City.*

"Well, Mr ——, how is your wife this morning?" inquired a physician one morning of an acquaintance.

"She's no better, *I thank you*, doctor," was the reply.

"Shall I have the pleasure of waltzing with you madam?" said a gentleman to a dashing married lady. "Thank you, sir, I have hugging enough at home."

VALUABLE LAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 *ACRES*,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Mallard Creek 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy. M. S. ALEXANDER.

May 31, 1842. 64....tf

United States:

District Court of North Carolina,

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of HIRAM A. LOWRANCE of Lincoln county, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

MOSES T. ABERNATHY, of Lincoln county, Iron Master, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

T. M. ABERNATHY, & J. E. ROBINSON, of Lincoln County, Merchants, to be declared Bankrupts, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

ANDREW H. PORTER, of Mecklenburg County, Tailor, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

HENRY W. MARKS, of Mecklenburg County, Shoe Maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day o September, 1842.

STEVEN W. ALLEN, of Mecklenburg County, Blacksmith, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September, 1842.

PATRICK J. WILSON, of Mecklenburg County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

JACOB LEMLEY, of Mecklenburg County, carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday, the first day of September, 1842.

By Order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 14th, 1842. 72...3w

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C. SPECK *vs.* WILLIAM H. SPECK. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *William H. Speck*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLIVA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from thepublic is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...F

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant *good fits* on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...F

ALABAMA

Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing

640 *ACRES*:

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton: there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linebarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigreat, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 71...4w

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rheubarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for *cash*.

BRALEY OATES.

Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER *vs.* ELAM J. TETER. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, *Elam J. Teter*, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, *Jennings B. Kerr*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Printer's fee $10.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

A...William Abernathy, Isaih Abernathy, John Adams.

B...Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Basinger.

C....H. Cansler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.

D...Peter Deck.

F...Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.

G....Emanuel Gerst.

H....Jacok F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hetton, George Hoves, Abram Haviner.

J....A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglefinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston,

K....Enoch Keller.

L....Henry Link, Jacok Lutes, James R. Long.

M....Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William. L. McKee.

P....William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Philips, Ann Pressley.

Q....Michael Quickel.

R....Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudesil, George Rudesil, Solomon Rudesil or David Sumerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudesil.

S....J. R. Stamey 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Bobert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumerow, Amos Smith.

T....Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.

V...Martha Vickers.

W....Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherston Wells.

C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70...tf

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

NEW STEAM-BOAT LINE.

A Steam Boat Line has been formed in connection with the new Steam Boat "Utility," and a set of new Boats at present three in number, others will be added as the business may require. The Utility was built in Wilmington in 1841, and draws when empty but 19 inches water. She carries 500 Bales of Cotton and draws then but little over three feet.

Country merchants who may wish to get their Goods up in the Summer and early in the Fall when the River is generally low, will find it to their advantage to patronize this. Several forwarding Merchants and other residents of Cheraw and other places are interested, and feel confident that they can hold out such inducements to the back country as will be beneficial to all concerned. The business will be done principally by towing lighters which will insure a passage while there is two feet water in the channel. B. BRYAN & BRO.,
Agents.

From the Transcript, (Charleston) of March 3d.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 28, 1842.

This is to all whom it may concern—we, the undersigned, William Bird, Joseph Addison, and James Marsh, junior, shipwrights of the above named city, by the request of John Kirkpatrick, repaired on board of the Steamer Utility, commanded and owned by the said Kirkpatrick, and after a full examination of the hull and construction of the said Steam Boat Utility, are of unanimous opinion that the said Steam Boat Utility is in every respect suitable and strong enough to navigate any River or Rivers, and capable of carrying five hundred or more bales of cotton.

To which we have fixed our names and seals this 28th February, 1842.

W. BIRD, [Seal.]
JOS. ADDISON, [Seal.]
JAS. MARSH, Jr. [Seal.]

Charlesten, Feb. 28, 1842.

I do hereby certify that I was Pilot on board the Steam Boat Utility, and that the said boat was exposed to a heavy sea during the passage between Wilmington and Charleston without receiving any damage. I do also certify that she did not work or show any signs of weakness, and that she was not pumped out during the time I was on board of her.

WILLIAM CLEMMONS.

June 6, 1842. 66 1wf3m

The "Charlotte Journal" and Jeffersonian, Salisbury Watchman and Fayetteville Observer, will each insert the above once a month for three months, and forward their accounts to the office of the Farmer's Gazette, Cheraw, for payment.

IMPORTANT WORK.

Now in Press, and will shortly be published, a Dictionary of

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MINES.

BY ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S., &C.

Illustrated with 1,241 Engravings!

THIS is, unquestionably, the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book most admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish—

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist, and Tradesman, in the principles of their respective processes, so as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are too commonly governed by blind prejudice and viscious routine.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalters, Druggists, and Officers of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school for students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to Legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may dissuade them from enacting laws, which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it, to the injury of many others.

And, lastly, to give the general reader, intent, chiefly, on Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of science, in effecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their paramount wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The latest Statistics of every important object of Manufactures are given from the best, and usually from the Official authority, at the end of each article.

The Work will be printed from the second London Edition, which sells for $12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in new brevier type, and will make about 1400 pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, (in covers) at twenty-five cents each, on delivery.

☞ To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers by mail, *post paid*, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms *extraordinarily favorable*. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers ean be obtained with the greatest facility.—Address, post paid, Le Roy Sunderland, 125 Fulton street, New York.

**To every editor who gives this advertisement twelve insertions, we will foward to order, one copy of the whole work, provided the papers containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

THE CHICORA.

OR

MESSENGER OF THE SOUTH.

UNDER this title, the Subscribers propose publishing in the City of Charleston a WEEKLY PAPER to be devoted to LITERATURE, SCIENCE, the ARTS, MECHANICS, AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, and GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—in a word, to whatever may impart instruction or afford amusement to each class, profession or calling of our people. In politics and religion, *the Chicora* will occupy strictly neutral ground; yet sufficient attention will be paid to both, to enable the reader to learn how prospers the religious and political condition of the country.

A paper devoted to the purposes above stated, has long been a *desideratum* at the South; and it is to meet this, that *The Chicora* is now proposed to be issued. The Subscribers are aware their promises may appear too confident, after the repeated failure of Southern periodicals; but they beg leave to say, that so complete are the arrangements they have made—so extensive the correspondence they have secured—so valuable the aid, both of Northern and Southern talent they have enlisted—that with the kindly feelings and liberal patronage of the South, hey have no fears for the result.

THE *Literary Department* of the CHICORA will be supplied with articles of rare and substantial merit, with reviews and critiques of all the new works of the day, and with original tales, sketches, works of fiction, biographies and poetry from the pens of several of the most gifted authors, both of the North and South.

The *Scientific* and *Mechanical Department* will be enriched with essays and illustrations from individuals high in public estimation, as thoroughly practical men, which, together with the Agricultural communications already secured to the paper from various portions of the country, will form a compendium of useful instruction invaluable to the artisan and the planter.

In this Department of *General Intelligence*, the subscribers believe the CHICORA will take a stand which will not be surpassed by any Journal of the Union. As one of the subscribers will make it his constant business to visit every section of our country; and through means of an extensive acquaintance already possessed in the cities of our sea-board and the West, a weekly correspondence will be established with Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, through which will be obtained, not only the earliest information in regard to all foreign and domestic matters of importance, Prices current of Southern products and monetary affairs of moment in the different States, but also the opinions of judicious men in regard to Commercial prospects, and matters of an economical, civil, and political character. Nor, since

A little folly now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men,

so they intend to exclude those lighter articles of information, familiarly designated the chit chat of the day, which, while they may serve to amuse a weary or listless hour, have at the same time the higher effect of acquainting us with the character and customs of our Northern and Western neighbors, and connecting more closely the bonds of unity between us.

Feeling assured then, of their ability to meet the wishes of the Southern community, and to establish a paper on the most approved, useful and popular plan, and hereby pledging themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, not only most fully to redeem, but even to exceed the promises they make, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the good people of South Carolina and her sister States.

The CHICORA will be printed on an imperial sheet, of the very best paper and type, and shall be embellished with portraits of our distinguished men, and views illustrative of our scenery. The price will be $5 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number.

N. S. DODGE,
B. R. CARROLL.

March 31, 1842.